AMERICAN RECORDER.

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TERMS.

The AMERICAN RECORDER *is published every Friday, at* THREE *dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance; or* FOUR *dollars if not paid within the year.—Subscribers residing out of the District, to pay yearly in advance.*

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Advertisements not exceeding fifteen lines, will be inserted at 60 cents the first time and 30 for each continuance.

All Advertisements will be continued, until otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

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JAMES MONROE.

President of the United States of America

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING:

WHEREAS a Treaty of Friendship, Cession, and Limits, between the United States of America and the Quapa[w] tribe or nation of Indians, was concluded and signed, at St. Louis, on the twenty fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by Commissioners on the part of the said United States, and certain Chiefs and Warriors of the said tribe or nation, on the part and in behalf of the said tribe, which Treaty is in the following words to wit:

A Treaty of Friendship, Cession, and Limits, made and entered into this twenty fourth day of August, eighteen hundred and eighteen, by and between William Clark and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners on the part and behalf of the United States, of the one part, and the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors of the Quapaw tribe or nation, on the part and behalf of their said tribe or nation, of the other part.

Art. 1. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and their said tribe or nation, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and of no other state, power, or sovereignty whatsoever.

Art. 2. The undersigned chiefs & warriors, fo themselves and their said tribe or nation, do hereby, for, and in consideration of the premises and stipulations hereinafter named, cede and relinquish to the United States forever all the lands within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the mouth of the Arkansaw river; thence, extending up the Arkansaw, to the Canadian fork, and up the Canadian fork to its source; thence south, to the Big Raft; thence a direct line, so as to strike the Mississippi river, thirty leagues, in a straight line, below the mouth of Arkansaw; together with all their claims to land east of the Mississippi, and north of the Arkansaw river, included within the colored lines 1, 2 and 3, on the above map, with the exception, and reservation following, that is to say: the tract of country bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the Arkansaw river, opposite the present post of Arkansaw, and runing thence a due south west course, to the Washita river; thence up that river Saline fork; and up the Saline fork, to a point from whence a due northeast course would strike the Arkansaw river at the little rock? and thence down the right bank of the Arkansaw to the place of beginning; which said tract of land last obove designated and reserved, shall be surveyed and marked off, at the expence of the United States, so soon as the same can be done with convenience, and shall not be sold or disposed of, by the said Quawpaw tribe or nation, to any individual whatever, nor to any state or nation, without the approbation of the United States, first had and obtained.

Art. 3. It is agreed between the United States and the said tribe or nation, that the individuals of the said tribe or nation shall be at liberty to hunt within the territory by them ceded to the United States, without hindrance or molestation, so long as they demean themselves peaceably, and offer no injury or annoyance to any of the citizens of the said United States, and until the United States may think proper to assign the same, or any portion thereof, as hunting grounds to other friendly Indians.

Art. 4. No citizens of the United States, or any other person, shall be permitted to settle on any of the lands hereby alloted to, and reserved for, the said Quawpaw tribe or nation, to live and hunt on; yet, it is expressly understood and agreed on, by and between the parties aforesaid, that at all times the citizens of the United States shall have the right to travel and pass freely without toll or exaction, through the Quawpaw reservation, by such roads or routes as now are, or hereafter may be established.

Art. 5. In consideration of the cession and stipulations aforesaid, the United States do hereby promise and bind themselves to pay and deliver to the said Quawpaw tribe or nation, immediately upon the execution of this treaty, goods and merchandize to the value of four thousand dollars, and to deliver, or cause to be delivered, to them yearly, and every year, goods and merchandise to the value of one thousand dollars, to be estimated in the city or place, in the United States, where the same are procured or purchased.

Art. 6. Lest the friendship which now exists between the United States, and the said tribe or nation, should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is hereby agreed, that, for injuries done by individuals, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, but instead thereof, complaints shall be made by the party injured, to the other, by the tribe or nation aforesaid, to the governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, or some other person authorized and appointed for that purpose, and by the governor, superintendent, or other person authorized to the chiefs of the said tribe or nation. And it shall be the duty of the said tribe or nation, upon complaint being made, as aforesaid, to deliver up the person or persons, against whom the complaint is made, to the end, that he or they may be punished, agreeably to the laws of the state or territory where the offence may have been committed; and, in like manner, if any robbery, violence or murder, shall be committed on any Indian or Indians, belonging to the said tribe or nation; the person or persons so offending shall be tried, and, if found guilty, punished in like manner if the injury had been done to a white men. And it is further agreed, that the chiefs of the said tribe or nation, shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to recover horses or other property which may be stolen from any citizen or citizens of the United States, by any individual or individuals of the said tribe or nation, and property so recovered shall be forthwith delivered to the governor, superintendent, or other person authorized to receive the same, that it may be restored to the proper owner. And in cases where the exertions of the chiefs shall be ineffectual in recovering the property stolen, as aforesaid, if sufficient proof can be obtained, that such property was actually stolen by an Indian or Indians, belonging to the said tribe or nation, a sum, equal to the value of the property which has been stolen, may be deducted by the United States, from the annuity of the said tribe or nation. And the United States hereby guarantee to the individuals of the said tribe or nation, a full indemnification for any horse or horses, or other property which may be taken from them, by any of their citizens. Provided the property so stolen cannot be recovered, and that sufficient proof is produced, that it was actually stolen by a citizen or citizens of the United States.

Art. 7. This treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

WM. CLARK,
AUG CHOUTEAU.

Done at St. Louis *In the presence of*

R. Wash, Sec'y to the commission.
R. Paul, Col. M. M C. I.
Jn. Rulands, sub Agent; &c.
R Graham, Indian Agent,
M. Lewis Clark,
J. T. Honore, Indian Interpreter,
Joseph Bonne, Interpreter,
Julius Pescay,
Stephen Julian U. S. Interpreter,
James Loper,
William P. Clark.

Krukaton, or the Dry Man. x
Hradapaa, or the Eagle's Bill, x
Mahraka, or Buck Wheat, x
Honkadagni, x
Wagonkedatton, x
Hradaskamonmini, or the Pipe Bird x
Patongdi, or the Approaching Summer x
Tahonka, or the Tame Buffaloe, x
Hamonmini, or the Night Waker, x
Washingtatetion or Mocking Bird's Tail, x
Hontikani, x
Fataonsa, or the whiting Wind. x
Mozatete, x

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the forty third year of American Independence.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

———00———

JAMES MONROE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace and Friendship, between the United States of America, and the Pawnee Marhar Tribe of Indians, was concluded and signed at St. Louis, on the twenty second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by Commissioners on the part of the said United States, and certain Chiefs and Warriors of the said Tribe on the part and in behalf of the said Tribe which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A Treaty of Peace and Friendship made and concluded by and between William Clark and Auguste Chouteau, Commissioners of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said States, on the one part, and the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors of the Pawnee Marhar Tribe, on the part and behalf of their said Tribe, on the other part.

The parties being desirous of establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said Tribe, have agreed, to the following article:

Art. 1. Every injury or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties against the other, shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

Art. 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals composing the said Pawnee tribe.

Art. 3. The undersigned chiefs and warriors for themselves, and their said tribe, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other nation, power, or sovereign whatsoever.

Art. 4. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves, and the tribe they represent, do moreover promise, and oblige themselves to deliver up, or to cause to be delivered up, to the authority of the United States (to be punished according to law) each and every individual of the said tribe who shall at any time hereafter violate the stipulations of the Treaty this day concluded between the said Pawnee Marhar tribe and the said States.

In witness whereof, the said William Clark and Auguste Chouteau commissioners as aforesaid, and the Chiefs and Warriors as aforesaid, have hereunto subscribed their names, and affixed their seals, this twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-second.

WM CLARK.
AUG. CHOUTEAU.

Done at St. Louis, *In the presence of*

R. Wash, Sec'y to the Commission,
R. Graham, Indian Agent Illinois Territory,
John O. Fallon, Captain Rifle Regiment,
R Paul, Col. M. M. C. Interpreter,
John Ruland, Sub. Agent, Trans'r, &c.
A. L. Papin, Interpreter,
I. T. Honore, Indian Interpeter.
I. Julian, U. S. Indian Interpreter,
Wm. Grayson,
Josiah Ramsey,
John Robedout.

Tarahautscaw, or White Bull x
Tawrtlari Sacki, or Red Hawk x
Kakaletahaw the Crow of other nations x
Larapa Kouch, or the Soldier x
Tehonrou, the Gun Flint x
Letiresbar, the Knife Chief x

Tearachetickitickaps, the Peace Maker x
Teskanore, the Divider of the Party x
Lakebonrasban, the Presence Striker x
Tararа, the Scalp Bearer x
Teripakou, the first soldiers x
Irarakau, the White Cow x

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty, have by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto fixed, having first signed the same with my hand,

Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the forty third year of American Independence.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Secretary of State.

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JAMES MONROE.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all singular to whom these presents shall come greeting:

WHEREAS a Treaty between the United States of America and the Miami nation of Indians, was made and concluded, at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, on the sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by Commissioners on the part of the said United States, and certain Chiefs and Warriors of the said nation, on the part and in behalf of the said nation, which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a Treaty made & concluded at St. Mary's in the state of Ohio between Jonathan Jennings Lewis Cass and Benjamin Parke Commissioners of the United States, and the Miami nation of Indians.

Art. 1. The Miami nation of Indians ceded to the United States the following tract of country, beginning at the Wabash river, where the present Indian boundary line crosses the same, near the mouth of Raccoon creek; thence up the Wabash river to the reserve at its head, near fort Wayne; thence to the reserve at fort Wayne; thence with the lines thereof to the St. Mary's river; thence up the St. Mary's river to the reservation at the portage; thence with the line of the cession made by the Wyandot nation of Indians to the United States, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, on the 29th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, to the reservation at Lorame's store; thence with the present Indian boundary line to fort Recovery; and with the said line, following the courses thereof to the place of beginning.

Art. 2. From the cession aforesaid the following reservations for the use of the Miami nation of Indians, shall be made: one reservation extending along the Wabash river, from the mouth of Salamanie river to the mouth of Eel river, from those points running due south, a distance equal to a direct line from the mouth of Salamanie river to the mouth of Eel river. One other reservation, of two miles square, on the river Salamanie, at the mouth of Atchepongqwawe creek. One other reservation of six miles square, on the Wabash river, below the forks thereof. One other reservation of ten miles square, opposite the mouth of the river A Bouette. One other reservation of ten miles square, at the village on Sugar Tree Creek. One other reservation of two miles square, at the mouth of a creek, called Flat Rock, where the road to White river crosses the same.

Art. 3. The United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Jean Bapt. Richardville, principal chief of the Miami nation of Indians, the following tracts of land: Three sections of land beginning about twenty-five rods below his house, on the river St. Marys, near fort Wayne; thence at right angles with the course of the river, one mile, and from this line, and the said river, up the stream thereof, for quantity. Two sections upon the east side of the St. Mary's river, near fort Wayne, running east one mile with the line of the military reservation; thence from that line and from the river, for quantity. Two sections on the Twenty-seven mile creek, where that road

from St. Mary's to fort Wayne crosses it, being one section on each side of said creek.

Two sections on the left bank of the Wabash, commencing at the forks and running down the river.

The United States also agree to grant to each of the following persons, being Miami Indians by birth, and their heirs, the tracts of land herein described.

To Joseph Richardville, and Joseph Richardville, Jun. two sections of land, being one on each side of the S. Mary's river, and below the reservation made on that river by the treaty of Greenville, in 1795.

To Wemetche, or the Crescent, one section below and adjoining the reservation of Anthony Sheane, on the west side of the St. Mary's, river, and one section immediately opposite to Macultamunque, or Black Loon.

To Keesquatakqua, or long hair. Aronzon, or twilight, Pecombequa, or a woman striking, Aughquamauda, or difficulty, and to Miaghqua, or noon, as joint tenants, five sections of land upon the Wabash river, the centre of which shall be the Wyandot village, below the mouth of Tippecanoe river.

To Francois Godfroy, six sections of land on the Salamine river, at a place called La petite prarie.

To Louis Godfroy, six sections of land on the St. Mary's river, above the reservation of Anthony Shane.

To Charley, a Miami chief, one section of land on the west side of the St. Mary's river, below the section granted to Pemetche, or the crescent.

To the two eldest children of Peter Langois, two sections of land, at a place formerly called Village Du Pont, at the mouth of the river called Pouceaupicheux.

To the children of Antoine Bondie, two sections of land on the border of the Wabash river, opposite a place called L'isle a L'aille.

To Francoise Lafontain, and his son, two sections, of land adjoining and above the two sections granted to Jean Bapt. Richardville, near fort Wayne, and on the same side of the St. Mary's river.

To the children of Antoine Rivarre, two sections of land at the mouth of the twenty-seven mile creek, and below the same.

To Peter Langlois' youngest child, one section of land opposite the Chipaille, at the Shawnee village.

To Peter Labadid, one section of land on the river St. Mary's, below the section granted to Charley

To the son of George Hunt, one section of land on the west side of the St. Mary's river, adjoining the two sections granted to Francois Lafontain and his son.

To Meshenoqua, or the little turtle, one section of land on the south side of the Wabash, where the Portage path strikes the same

To Josette Beaubien, one section of land on the left bank of the St. Mary's above and adjoining the three sections granted to Jean Bapt. Richardville.

Ann Turner, a half blooded Miami, one section of land on the north west side of the Wabash river, to commence at the mouth of Fort creek, on the west bank of the said creek, and running up said creek one mile in a direct line, thence at right angles with this line for quantity.

To Rebecca Hackley, a half blooded Miami, one section of land, to be located at the Munsey town, on White river, so that it shall extend on both sides to include three hundred and twenty acres of the prairie, in the bend of the river, where the bend assumes the shape of a horse shoe.

To William Wayne Wells, a half blooded Miami, one section of land at the mouth of the Fork creek, where the reservation for Ann Turner commences, running down the Wabash river on the north west bank one mile; thence back one mile; thence east one mile to the boundary line of the grant to Ann Turner.

To Mary Wells, a half blooded Miami, one section of land at the mouth of Stoney creek, on the south east side of the Wabash river, the centre of which shall be at the mouth of said creek, running with the meanders thereof up and down the Wabash river, one half mile, and thence back for quantity.

To Jane Turner Wells, a half blooded Miami, one section of land, on the north west side of the Wabash river, to commence on the west bank of said river, opposite the old lime kiln; thence down the said river one mile and back for quantity.

Art. 4. The Miami nation of Indians assent to the cession made by the Kickapoos to the United States by the treaty concluded at Vincennas, on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Art. 5. In consideration of the cession and recognition aforesaid, the United States agree to pay to the Miami nation of Indians, a perpetual annuity of fifteen thousand dollars, which, together with all annuities which by any former treaty the United States have agreed to pay to the said Miami nation of Indians, shall be paid in silver.

The United States will cause to be built for the Miamies one grist mill and one saw mill, at such proper sites as the chiefs of the nation may select, and will provide and support one blacksmith and one gun smith for them, and provide them with such implements of agriculture as the proper agent may think necessary.

The United States will cause to be delivered annually to the Miami nation, one hundred and sixty bushels of salt

Art. 6. The several tracts of land, which, by the third article of this treaty, the United States have engaged to grant to the persons therein mentioned, except the tracts to be granted to Jean Bapt. Richardville, shall never be transferred by the said persons or their heirs, without the approbation of the President of the United States.

Art. 7. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties, after the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

In testimony whereof, the said Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass and Benjamin Parke, Commissioners aforesaid, and the chiefs and warriors of the Miami nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at St. Mary's, the sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JONATHAN JENNINGS
LEWIS CASS.
B. PARKE.

Peshewa, or Richardville	x	Metosma	x
		Sasakuthka, or sun	x
Osas	x	Keosakunga	x
Ketauga, or Charley	x	Kochenna	x
		Cabma	x
Metche Keteta, or big body	x	Ameghqua	x
	x	Nawaushea	x
Sinamahon, or stone eater			x
Notawas	x		
Wapapesica	x		
Taihtenonga	x		
Papskeecha, or flat belly	x		

In presence of

James Dill, Sec'y to the commissioners
Wm. Turner, Secretary
John Johnston, Indian agent
B. F. Stickney, S. I. A.
John Keazey, sub. agent
G. Godfrey, sub agent
John Conner
John F. Swann, major 3d U. S. Inf.
Wm. Brunet, lieut. 3d Infantry
Wm. P. Rathbone, army contractor
Will Oliver
Joseph Benson, sworn Interpreter
Wm. Conner, Interpreter
Antone Pride, Interpreter.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the forty third year of American Independence.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

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A letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship *Hornet*, to his friend in this city, dated April 19, says, "The Hornet arrived, with Mr. *Forsyth* at Cadiz, 14th April. There is very little news here: the public mind appears entirely engrossed with an expedition that is fitting out here for S. America. There are already 18,000 soldiers encamped, commanded by General O'Donnel, who is of Irish extraction. He is very popular with his soldiers who are, I am told, fine looking men, well clothed and fed. There are seven ships of the line as many frigates, and several sloops of war gun brigs and schooners, lying at anchor doing nothing, while the Patriots are destroying their commerce. They are all in miserable order. The frigate Diana sailed not long since, on a cruise of three days. She has not been heard of since. It is thought she is taken. We are not very popular at this place owing, I presume to the Florida business." *Nat. Int.*

Notice.

THE Copartnership of J. Jaquith & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm, will please present them for settlement; and those who stand indebted, to come forward and close their accounts with J. Jaquith, who is authorised to settle the same.

J. JAQUITH,
J. C. FOWLE.

May 27th 1819—4t 209

WASHINGTON, N. C. June 25 1819.

☞ Mr. Holland's Speech

From the Edenton Gazette.

ELOQUENCE OF THE ROSTRUM.

MR. WILLS,

The following *brilliant* specimen of electioneering eloquence, was afforded by Mr *John Holland*, of Beaufort County, who offers, as a Candidate, to represent, in Congress, the district composed of the Counties of Tyrrel, Washington, &c. It was delivered in the Court House, of Washington county, at the last session of the County Court, and is copied from notes accurately taken on the spot, by a gentleman present, who, though he found it impossible to keep way with the rapid flights of the speaker, has faithfully preserved the substance, and in most instances the very words of the address. If, *as a literary curiosity*, or in any other view, you think proper to give it a place in the Gazette, it is at your service:

A SUBSCRIBER.

June 1819.

The Orator, having obtained permission from their Worships, mounted the rostrum, and, after a most profound and captivating bow, spoke as follows.

MY WORTHY FRIENDS, AND
FELLOW CITIZENS!

By the leave of the Worshipful Court, I have the liberty to speak, from this place and to tell you my business here. The Congressional election is a matter of great importance. Five thousand votes are not to be trifled with. A new election is to take place, in August. I did not come here to *hammer down* Dr. Hall, or any candidate, or party. But you have a choice and a right to do as you please. The public seems to wish an opposition, and, from the *unanimous* solicitations of this district, I offer myself as a candidate. I am convinced you are *all my friends*, and not my foes. I came among you *from the love of my country, and the rights of man*, and I hope you will *congeal* yourselves together, and go hand in hand with me. [Hear him]

You have had the trial of several members from this district. *My uncle, Mr.* ——— ———, *Esq.* was a candidate, and was elected. I know you *congealed* yourselves together in his favor. His principles and mine are the same. [Hear]

I am not opposed to the administration, or any of our wise and great men, who are the *balance wheel of our country.* I speak against no party. Are you a republican? assume your own rights. Are you a *fetheral?* declare your own politics. I voted for Monroe. He is a respectable, a great, and a good man. When he was at Washington, in Beaufort county, I had the pleasure to see him, talk with him, and escort him. He has the power of *congealing* his friends together. I had a view also of Mr. Calhoun and his lady.

In '76, my father stepped into the ranks. He was at Germantown, to the North, and Briar Creek, to the South. I feel the same zeal that he did. [Bravo.]

The last war was right. Did you find a single man that said, "don't fight?" and very properly: for *if a man says he will kill you, then kill him; if he says he will burn your house, burn his.* We must never suffer our rights to be *hammered down*, by those *inferior* to our independence. We fought for "free trade, and Sailor's rights." Look at the attack on the Chesapeak, Douglass *staved* eighteen balls through her, wounded eighteen citizens, and killed three. Look at the burning of Washington, and then say if we had not sufficient cause for war. —Jackson has been blamed about Ambrister. But look at Hampton, at Dartmoor prison, where a few men had *merely gone out on a party of pleasure*, and they will justify what he did Yes, Jackson has enabled you *to tote the key of liberty in your pocket.* How did they reward him at Huntsville? He bid $2 an acre on a section of public land worth $20, an body would bid against him, and it was knocked off to him. He turned about and thanked them. As long as there was a shot in the locker, I was determined to uphold the war. I gave five barrels of corn for the support of poor Soldier's wives. [Bravo.]

At March term of Beaufort Court, I was accused of being an enemy to Lawyers, I am not so. Adams was a Lawyer; so was Madison, and Monroe, and Crawford, and Calhoun, and Jackson. And so was Jefferson, who can ride to Washington, *hitch his horse to a peg, and then go into the house and show more sense than ten thousand of them.* [What a man—what a man!]

But still we are not to depend on Lawyers. Some of them you can't borrow from, because they have nothing to lend. In the attack on Baltimore, Gen. Ross was killed. He was headed up in a hogshead of rum, and sent home. Did a Lawyer kill him? No it was a plow boy. Was Washington a Lawyer? No, but he was a great and good man. *He was the morning star of the world; he illuminated as he went, and congealed his friends together* [Loud cheering.]

I wish you, my friends, to think for yourselves. We are all *born infants*, but by reading and thinking we become philosophers. My sentiments are the love of my country and the rights of man, and I wish you *to pin this to your sleeve, and never forget it.* I am a republican, and I shall be so as long as *I have brains as big as the head of a pin.* We are republicans. The power is with us, the people; and our government is founded on the will of the people, and on merit. How did our President rise, but by merit? And Crawford but by merit, came forward without money or friends.

The Mechanic, the Farmer, and the Merchant are the watchmen and bulwarks of our country. *Look at the shoot of the cornstalk which nourishes the milch cow. Cherish the Dairy-maid, and do not let the republican milch cow go dry Let us take the cream and the butter for ourselves, and give to our enemies the bonny clabber and whey.* [Loud Cheering.]

As to the compensation law, it is a serious affair; but it rests with the people. What is eight dollars a day? Give it if the people say so—but not otherwise. *He that eats the meat must eat the bone.* How did Dr. Hall vote on this question? Had I been there, I would have voted for $6 a day. This they can't do without; unless you say *that, like cattle, the members are made of horns and hoofs, and ought to go barefooted.* [Loud and repeated huzzas.]

Let us now see how POLITICS stand with the merchants. * * * * Here is a "Hiatus valde Deflendus"—"a chasm much to be lamented;" for, at this critical juncture, the eloquent speaker was most unluckily interrupted by the Sheriff's informing him that it was their Worship's pleasure that Court should be opened. He descended slowly and majestically from the bench not, however, without some evident marks of chagrin, and casting a "longing, lingering, look behind." But, when he came to the Court House door, the audience determined to afford every *manifestation of respect* to the man they "delighted to honor," placed him in a chair, and bore him off triumphantly on their shoulders. The novelty of his situation rendered it a first somewhat difficult for him to preserve the the centre of gravity, and prevent an exhibition of "ground and lofty *tumbling*." But, fortunately, the whole cavalcade arrived, without accident, at Wordley's Hotel, near the Court House, where after partaking a few *Ticklers* of the "*Oh! be joyful*," and drinking some patriotic toasts, the candidate took a respectful leave; fully confident, that, at the approaching election, he should receive the suffrage and interest of every one present.

The Grand Jury, however, deemed it their duty, on the same day, to make an unanimous presentment, now on record, in which although they did ample justice to the merit, talents, zeal and eloquence of Mr. Holland, and expressed great satisfaction at the entertainment and amusement afforded to them by the speech and the chair-scene, yet lamented the interruption of the public business, and hoped, that the next exhibition of Mr. Holland, might be at a time when no such inconvenience could occur.

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The National Intelligencer states, that the President is expected at the seat of government by the middle of next month. It is probable, by that time, news may be received of the ratification of our Treaty with Spain.

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Mr. Forsyth, the bearer of the late Treaty with Spain reached Cadiz on the 14th April. His baggage was detained at the gates of the city on its landing, at which he was much displeased; an officer a short time after came to know if there was any trunk in particular which he wanted: to which Mr F. replied, he would have all or none, and refused giving up any of his keys. The next day he (Mr. F.) wrote, to the Governor, demanding all his baggage; adding that, if he refused him, he would immediately re-embark for the United States; observing at the same time, that his Majesty's Minister, Don Onis, was not only permitted to land his baggage without its being searched, but allowed to import his wines free of duty; and in this case thought it an ungenerous act.—The Governor made every apology, and gave up the trunks.

Dem. Press.

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RALEIGH June 18.

NEUSE NAVIGATION.

We are glad to hear that the President and Directors have made engagements with several experienced workmen, to complete forthwith the opening of Neuse River, by causing the several Falls to be worked upon at the same time.—We have little doubt, therefore, that the River will be rendered navigable during the present year.

We were pleased to see mentioned in

the last Newbern paper, the arrival of a Batteau lately dispatched from this vicinity, in the following terms:

"Arrived, Batteau Experiment of Raleigh, in 45 days from Stone's with a cargo of flour. This is the first boat that has ever descended the Neuse from any point above Smithfield; and though its progress has been much retarded by the present low state of the River, the *Experiment* proves that nothing but enterprize is necessary to secure a permanent water communication with the Metropolis."

The Experiment is daily expected at the Mills with a return cargo of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Sal. Iron, &c.

The American Colonization Society, which may be emphatically called one of "the signs of the times," is making that progress in our country, which all instituted means for the promotion of man's happiness, in the hands of an all-wise and benevolent God, must ever be expected to make. The benevolence of its object is admitted even by the sceptic; and the practicability of the plan is no longer doubted by those who have examined the subject. Prejudice, which usually retires at the approach of light and truth, is in this instance giving place to sober judgment and liberal sentiments. The cause is too good to be lost.

The Rev. William Meade Agent for the Society, paid us a visit last week, and and on Saturday employed his time in calling on the inhabitants for the purpose of procuring subscriptions and forming an Auxiliary Society at this place; and agreeably to his invitation and appointment, the citizens met at the State House on Monday morning. Governor *Branch* being called to the Chair, and *J Gales*, appointed Sec'y, "the Raleigh Auxiliary Society for colonizing the free People of Colour of the United States" was formed.

After adopting a Constitution, the following Officers and Managers were chosen, to serve until the annual meeting which will be held on the last Monday in November next.

GOVERNOR BRANCH, President.

Col. WILLIAM POLK,
Hon. JOHN L. TAYLOR.
Hon LEONARD HENDERSON
ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, Esq. } Vice-Pres'ts.

JOHN HAYWOOD Esq.
Hon. H. POTTER,
Gen. CALVIN JONES,
Col. BEVERLY DANIEL.
Rev. DR WM M'PHEETERS
Dr. A. S. H. BURGES,
Dr. JEREMIAH BATTLE,
Rev. JOHN EVANS
T I DEVEREUX
WM. HILL,
JOSEPH ROSS,
M. MORDECAI, } Esqr's } Manag'rs

DANIEL DU PRE. Treas'r.
JOSEPH GALES, Sec'y.

Before the meeting closed, the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Rev. Wm. Meade for his zealous and disinterested services in promoting the object of this Society.

The amount subscribed was $1,277 50 cents, to be paid by annual instalments, from two to five years.

All who are desirous of lending a helping hand to this good work, are earnestly requested to call on any one of the Officers or Managers and place their names on the subscription list.

Two Maryland Slaves were lately arrested in Pennsylvania under an advertisement—but the Judge ordered them to be discharged—declaring they should remain at liberty unless the master come for them himself or sent a special agent.

Sea Serpent Returned.—The Boston Gazette of Monday announces the return to our coast of the celebrated Sea Serpent. It was seen on Friday and Saturday last, near Cohasset Rocks.

We observe by the newspapers of our Northern cities, that the charges of tradesmen and tavern keepers have been voluntarily reduced, so as to correspond, in some degree, to the present cheapness of the necessaries of life.—This is equitable; and the example, we have no doubt, will be followed in other parts of the country, and by other professions. *Nat. Int.*

A few days since, a gentleman was fined 3 dollars and costs, in Philadelphia, for riding on the foot pavement on a Velocipede. *Balt. Pat*

As General Scott has excited some curiosity of late, reports are very busy respecting him, Among others it is now circulated, that the general, has now determined to travel back again; has challenged General Jackson, and is now on his way to Tennessee for the purpose of purging his character.—*N. Y. Col.*

Captain Biddle, of the Ontario, has written a long and satisfactory letter to Commodore Bainbridge, detailing particulars of his dispute with Lord Cochrane, which place that circumstance in a clear light. His Lordship was on his high stilts, and it is well to make him understand the true thing, in an early stage of his new command.—*Nat. Adv.*

EXTRAORDINARY COW.

A gentleman of this village (says a late Buffalo, N Y paper) is the owner of a cow that within the three last years has produced him *seven* calves, six of which were twins! The quaters of the *single* calf weighed *one hundred and eight lbs.* at the age of five weeks. The cow now gives daily *twenty four quarts* of milk!

MASSACHASETTS.

His excellency John Brooks is re-elected Governor of Massachusetts by a majority of 5,365 votes, over all other candidates; and William Philips is re-elected Lieut. Governor by a majority of 5 907

VELOCIPEDES.

This whimsical new hobby, now exhibited at Washington Hall, has furnished much conversation in every circle. It has appeared two or three times in our streets and immediately collected a crowd which was easily *outrun* by the rider.—*N. Y. Col.*

PORTLAND May 25

The astonishing Child—from Prospect, in the District of Maine, is now in this town under the care of its parents, for exhibition. Nothing perhaps exceeds it in the annals of nature; and truly the sight fills us with the reflections, that all things are possible with Him, who created it and endowed it with reason. He is one year and eleven months old; is three feet in stature; the calf of his leg measures 15 inches in circumference; one inch above the knee, 18 1-4 inches do; round his waist 3ft. 6 inches—and his weight when last taken was 104 lbs.!—*Argus*

WEST CHESTER (Penn) May 25.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

A saw mill one mile east of Chadds's Ford across the Brandywine and about the middle of last March, as a man was sawing a large Poplar log, he was surprised at hearing the saw strike against something very unusual, that obliged him to stop the mill; upon examination it proved to be a Cannon Ball of four pounds weight completely grown over so as to leave no mark. It appears evident from every circumstance, that this ball was discharged from the American battery on the day of the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777, as the tree in which it was found grew just back of the ground where the British soldiers were encamped. From that time to the present is more than forty-one years that it has lain perfectly harmless, though we cannot say what damage it may have done in its passage from the gun to the tree.

KINGSTON, U. C. May 21.

On Monday evening last arrived at his place John Ogilvy, Esq the British commissioner appointed to ascertain the boundary line between Canada and the United States; and John Hale, Esq agent. These gentlemen immediately proceed upwards to Amherst Island, to the point where they left off their survey last December.

It is asserted, on good authority, that the question relative to the right of property in Grand or Wolf Island has at length been determined, and that government has relinquished its pretensions in favor of private claimants. This extensive and fertile island, situated in front of Kingston, is of immense value and if improved by its owners will not only become a certain source of wealth to them, but furnish an abundant supply of provisions for this market.

Fifteen dollars reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber about the 1st. January last, a negro man named

CATO,

formerly owned by Wm. Dally, dec'd. of Hyde county. He is about 40 years old; quite black; six feet high, and has lost some of his upper teeth. He is well known in and about Washington where it is supposed he is now lurking. The above reward will be paid to any person who will secure said fellow in the Baufort County jail or deliver him to the subscriber living in Hyde county, near Germanton.

Masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harboring, employing, or carrying him off under the penalty of the Law.

JOHN SALTER.

June 25, 1819—6w112

BLANKS.

A FULL supply of those Blanks mostly in use, will be kept constantly for sale, at the Store of the Rev. J. Mastin,

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WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES	Fr.	D	C	D	C
Bacon	lb.		10		12½
Butter			25		30
Bees-Wax			25		27
Brandy, French	gal.	3	50		
do. Apple			80		85
do. Peach		none			
Corn	bush		55		60
Meal			70		80
Peas			80	1	
Cotton	lb.		14		15
Coffe			33		40
Cordage			15		16
Flour	bbl.	8		9	
Flax Seed	bus.		80	1	
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	50	1	75
Pine Scantling	M.	12			
Plank		12			
Flooring Boards		17			
Shingles, 22 inch		2			
Staves, W. O. hhd.		15			
do. R. O. do.		9			
do. W. O. bbl.		9			
Heading, W. O. hhd.		20			
Lard	lb.		12		14
Molasses	gal.		55		60
Tar	bbl.	1		1	10
Pitch		1	50	1	75
Rosin.		1	75	2	
Turpentine		1	40	1	50
do Spirits	gal.		25		30
Pork	bbl.	17		20	
Rum Jamaica	gal.	1	25	1	30
do W I.		1	10	1	20
do. American			60		65
Salt Allum	bus.		70		80
do. Fine			60		65
Sugar, Loaf	lb.		30		35
do. Lump			27		28
do. Brown		14		15	
Tobacco	cwt	20		25	
Whiskey	gal		60		65

Fifty dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 3d day of September last, a Negro man named

ISAAC;

rather light complexion; about five feet ten or eleven inches high, stout built, and about 40 years of age, by trade a Blacksmith, who absented himself from my service without any cause; consequently I expect it is his intention to leave this State for the northward. As he formerly belonged to John Alderson of Washington, and has connexions there, I think it likely he may be yet lurking in that neighborhood. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said said negro and lodge him in any Jail in the State, so that I get him again.

All masters of Vessels and other persons, are hereby forwarned harboring, employing, or carrying away such negro, as the rigour of the law will be enforced against them.

LOVETT BELL

Hyde County, May 14, 1819—6w207

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Second Comptroller's Office,
March 25th, 1819.

WHEREAS, by the act entitled "An act regulating the payments to invalid pensioners," passed the 3d of the present month, an affidavit of two surgeons or physicians, at to the continuence and rate of disability of the several applicants must accompany their respective applications for the first payment which shall fall due after the 4th of March *next*, and at the end of every two years thereafter; And whereas some misunderstanding may arise as to the time when the above mentioned act shall go into operation.

This is to notify all whom it may concern, that, by the construction given to the said act by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, the before mentioned affidavits (agreeably to the form published by the hon the Secretary of War, under date of 23d inst) will be required to accompany the applications for all pensions to which they apply, falling due on the 4th day of September next.

RICHARD CUTTS,
Second Comptroller.

Printers authorized to publish the Laws fo the United States will insert the above, once a week till the 1st of September next.

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Notice.

ALL persons are cautioned from trading for or receiving a Note of hand, drawn by me in favor of Edmund Smithwick for two hundred dollars, payable at twelve months and dated February, the year not recollected, which note was paid by me to said Smithwick, and at the time, was purloined by him before my signature was erased—This Note was in consideration of a Stud Horse purchased from said Smithwick.

JOHN B. JASPER.

Hyde county, May 13th, 1819—1207

Printing in general, neatly executed at this Office.

North-Carolina Stages.

NEW LINES.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing the public, that he in conjunction with Capt. Wm. Scott of Raleigh, has established a

NEW LINE OF STAGES

from this place through to Raleigh; to run through in two days, twice a week—Leave Mr. Lewis Leroy's Hotel every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh (by way of Tarborough) on Sundays and Wednesdays by 7 P. M.—Leave Raleigh on Saturdays and Tuesdays at 4 A. M. and arrive at Washington on Sundays and Wednesdays by 4 P. M.

ALSO,

A REGULAR

LINE OF STAGES

In conjunction with the Edenton and Plymouth Steam Boat; runs twice a week between Plymouth and Newbern—Leaves Plymouth on Sundays and Wednesdays at 8 A. M. and arrives at Newbern (through this place) on Mondays and Thursdays by 9 A. M.—Leaves Newbern at 12, same days, and arrives at Plymouth by 4 P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

These Lines are supplied with active Horses, careful Drivers, good Public Houses, Smooth Roads, and are driven in day time—with such accommodations the Proprietors hope to render comfortable all who travel these routs. The Tarborough Rout commences on Tuesday, Jan. 5th, 1819.

D. KING.

Washington, Dec. 30, 1818. tf 138

☞ The Editors of the Charleston Times; Norfolk Herald; Baltimore Patriot, (for the City); Petersburg Intelligencer; and (L. & T's) N. Y. Gazette, will please publish the above once a week for three months, and send their accounts to *this Office* for collection.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorised to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, I JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Alabama shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and 13, in rage 4, east.

On the first Monday in September for the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3 west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 4 and 5 west.

On the first Monday in November, for the sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 and 7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9, 10 and 11, in range 9 west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range 10, west—9, 10 11, 12 and 13, in range 11, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14 in range 12, west.

On the first Monday in January 1820, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12 13, and 14, in ranges 15, west—11, 12 13 and 14, in range 16 west—12 and 13, in range 17, west.

And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 5—9 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16, in range 6—11, in range 7—10 and 11, in range 9—8, 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 10 and 11—9, 10 and 11, in range 12. Excepting such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved according to law for the use of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the lowest number of section township, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 20th day of March 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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March 24. 1Jan.

POETRY.

From the Norristown Herald.

LIFE.

Life is the vision of a morn,
Which flies the coming day.
It's like the flow'ret on the thorn,
Which wild winds tear away.

'Tis like the charming hue that glows
Upon a virgins face;
'Till care hath nipped the fading rose,
And blasted every grace.

It is the image of the sky,
In glassy waters seen;
Where not a cloud appears to fly,
Across the blue serene.

But soon the waves begin to roar,
And lift their foaming stead;
The mimic stars appear no more,
And all the Heaven is fled.

'Tis fleeting as the passing rays,
Of bright electric fire;
That gilds the pole with sudden blaze,
And in that blaze expire.

It is the mornings gentle gale,
That as it softly blows;
Scarce seems to sigh across the vale,
Or bend the blushing rose.

But soon the gathering tempests pour,
And all the sky deforms;
The gale becomes a whirlwinds roar,
The sigh—a raging storm.

For care and sorrows morbid gloom,
And heart corroding strife;
And sickness pointing to the tomb,
Await the end of Life.

MORTIMER

From the Vermont Intelligencer.

A MORAL LESSON IN RHYME

A fool is full of words Eccl. x. 14.

By words without knowledge a simpleton's known,
He prates like a parrot, he cannot tell what,
And then feels as proud of the wisdom he's shown,
As if every word was a gun powder plot.

And some legislators will make you a speech,
As empty as ether, but heavy as lead;
On the patience of Job, they would make a great breach
By long winded talks, in which nothing is said.

Their aim seems to be just to let the world know
They have dipp'd into Grotius, and look'd at Vattel,
And maxims apply of those authors, I trow
To cases where Tom Thumb would answer as well.

For hours they harangue about this this thing and that,
Erratic as comets in infinite space,
But the Lord only knows what their honors are at,
It would puzzle a Daniel their meaning to trace.

I don't mean to say, that such speakers as those,
Our Nation's Grand Council have ever perplex;
But what I have said, gentle reader, suppose
Is merely a comment which flows from my text.

But *if there should ever* such speakers appear,
Who would sail round the world to encompass a span,
I would modestly whisper this truth in their ear,
A very great talker is not a great man.

:0:0: :0:0:

ECCENTRIC HOSPITALITY

During the late war, a soldier who had been wounded and honorably discharged (but perhaps not paid) being destitute and benighted knocked at the door of an Irish farmer, when the following dialogue ensued:

Patrick.—And who in the devil are you now?

Soldier—My name is John Wilson.

Pat.—And where the devil are you going from, John Wilson?

Sol.—From the American Army at Erie, sir.

Pat.—And what in the devil do you want here?

Sol.—I want shelter to night; will you permit me to spread my blanket on your floor and sleep to night?

Pat.—Devil take me if I do, John Wilson—that's flat.

Sol.—On your kitchen floor, sir?

Pat.—No: I, by the Hill o' Hoath—that's flat.

Sol.—In your stable then?

Pat. I'm d—d if I do that either—that's flat.

Sol.—I am dying with hunger!—give me but a bone and a crust; I ask no more.

Pat.—The devil blow me if I do, sir—that's flat.

Sol.—Give me some water to quench my thirst, I beg of you.

Pat.—Beg and be hanged, I'll do no such such thing—that's flat

Sol.—Sir I have been fighting to secure the blessings you enjoy; I have assisted in contributing to the glory and welfare of the country which has hospitably received you, and can you so inhospitably reject me from your house?

Pat.—Reject you, who in the devil talked a word about rejecting you? May be I am not the scurvy spalpeen that you take to be, John Wilson. You asked me to let you lie on my floor, my kitchen floor, or in my stable; now, by the powers d'ye think I'd let a perfect stranger do that when I have half a dozen soft feather beds, all empty? No by the Hill o' Hoath, John—that's flat. In the second place, you told me that you were dying with hunger, and wanted a bone and crust to eat; now, honey, d'ye think I'd feed a hungry man on bones and crust, when my yard is full of fat pullets, and turkeys, and pigs? No by the powers, not I—that's flat. In the third place, you asked me for simple water to quench your thirst; now, as my water is none of the best, I never give it to a poor traveller without mixing it with a plenty of wine, brandy, or whiskey, or something else wholesome and cooling. Come into my house, honey; devil blow me, but you shall sleep in the best feather bed I have; you shall have the best supper and breakfast that my farm shall supply, which thank the Lord is none of the worst; you shall drink as much water as you choose provided you mix it with a plenty of good wine or spirits and provided also you prefer it. Come in my hearty come in, and feel yourself at home. It shall never be said, that Patrick O'Flaherty treated a man scurvily who had been fighting for the dear country which gave him protection—that's flat.—*Georgian.*

ON THE TIMES

From the Richmond Enquirer.

A Gentleman who was pleased with the tone and sentiments of a Discourse, delivered by Bishop Moore, in the Monumental Church in Richmond, on Sunday week, and was induced to believe that they might do service to those who had not heard them, applied to the Bishop who was so kind as to furnish him with the following extract. With a view of communicating that pleasure to others which he himself derived from the perusal of this extract, he has asked leave, and now submits it to the readers of the Enquirer:

EXTRACT.

The value which we attach to wealth, and the pleasure we promise ourselves in the promise of riches, is deceptive and vain. The humble cottager who rises in the morning to his labors, and obtains by that labor his daily bread, partakes of more genuine felicity, than the individual who rolls in splendor and fareth sumptuously every day; his constitution, provided his conduct is marked with the features of sobriety is more robust; his cheek is gladdened with the blush of health; a smile of contentment is seen in his countenance; his appetite is rendered keen by employment, and having no cares to distract his mind, he commits his head to his pillow in peace, and awakes refreshed by his tranquil slumbers.—The expectant of no fortune, he is never disappointed in his views; he labors for support alone; he cultivates his fields with industry, and looks to heaven for the former and the latter rain to manure his crops. His wife and children are rendered happy in the enjoyment he possesses; the voice of joy and health is in his dwelling; his communion with his maker is not distracted by the cares of life; religion holds up to his enraptured view her choicest consolations; he looks forward without fear to that moment when his labors will cease, and the triumphs of heaven be his portion forever.

Compare the situation of such an individual, my beloved hearers, with the situation of the man, involved in the hurry and bustle of the world. Consider those thousands contingencies upon which his success in business must depend. Not all the efforts which the most prudent man can make to secure his concerns from derangement, will always prove effectual. When his affairs at home afford him a pleasing prospect, his disappointments from abroad throw him into confusion, and defeat his plans. He sees a storm of adverse fortune approaching, which chills him to the heart; he perceives that no wisdom he possesses can secure him from the blow; the wife of his bosom, he is sensible will feel the shock; his beloved children, checked in their expectations tremble under the influence of a father's sorrows; he goes to the pillow to look for rest, but that pillow once the seat of quietude, refuses him the aid he seeks; his mind is distracted with the heavy burden of his cares, and he rises in the morning with a countenance indicative of sorrow and of woe.

Such being the distress, in which the pursuit of wealth so frequently plunges us, distress which at the present moment is felt by so many, whom I love and respect; by so many to whom I feel attached by a thousand tender considerations, let me entreat you, beloved parishioners, to remember; that in the derangement of your temporal prospects, your happiness is not so essentially interested, as upon a superficial view of things, you may imagine. Happiness, rely upon it, is not dependant upon wealth. Contentment of mind, rests upon no such uncertain foundation. If peace and comfort flow from no source but riches your preacher must always have been miserable, for wealth he never had, and wealth from his situation in life, he never can obtain. Let me therefore entrust you to be submissive to the reverse of fortune, with which many of you have to struggle; the calamity, if it deserves the name, is universal; Europe, as well as the land in which we live, groans beneath the burden.

A mediocrity of fortune is within the reach of every sober minded, industrious man. Plenty to satisfy our necessary wants will never be denied us; having food and raiment, let us be content; 'man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long.'—The prospect of our crops is abundant; the Almighty with the finger of mercy, points to his inexhaustible stores and invites us to partake of the bounties of his providence.—Luxuries can be dispensed with, and we shall find an increase of happiness, growing out of such a dispensation. The ceremonious & unnecessary parade of life, does not contribute to real enjoyment; it is the bane of social intercourse; it strips society of its delights, and substitutes an empty void for solid comfort. Think me not a novice! my observation and and experience proclaim to me the truth of my remarks. "Learn then of Christ, who was meek and lowly in heart;" be tender and indulgent to each other; let economy be the order of the day; let us rise in all the majesty of union, and frown upon dissipation and extravagance; let us guard our outgoings into such channels, as God and reason, in this time of commercial distress will approve. If those who have escaped the pressure of the times, will set the example, the effect will be such as the purest moralist could wish; in a word disappointed in your worldly arrangements, look to the Lord Jesus for comfort, and you will find rest to your souls.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Mr. Yates, in a Speech on this subject in the N. York Legislature, thus expressed himself:

"If imprisonment was not intended as a punishment, why permit it to exist when the debtor is willing to surrender all he has? Mr. Y. had no hesitation in pronouncing it as his opinion, that imprisonment *for debt* merely, was at all times radically wrong, subversive of distinction between the *criminal* and the honest but unfortunate man, and repugnant to the feelings, as it was disgraceful to the character of a christian people. If a debtor has acted fraudulently, punish him for the fraud; establish a tribunal to hear & decide upon the charge; but for heaven's sake let not that tribunal be exclusively the exasperated, disappointed *creditor*, who will be perhaps, inclined to consult more the angry feelings of his heart than the distresses of the debtor, however innocent he may be; let no imprisonment follow in *every case*; let a just discrimination be made, the crime ascertained, the punishment fixed. A power that may be thus abused in oppressing any fellow citizen, ought not to be left without some modification or restraint! It is not correct, (said he) to assert that the cases of oppression by creditors towards their debtors are rare. I have myself known an instance of a man imprisoned in this country 16 years for debt. Indeed but a few days since, a man in this city was dragged to goal from his sick wife for a few dollars, and but for the humanity and benevolence of our present sheriff, (who paid the debt,) he might have lingered away a miserable existence, and his wife might have perished from want. To the serious injury to our character as a people be it spoken, these cases are more frequent than is generally imagined—nor is it necessary to resort to novels or romances and borrow from them imaginary tales of misery or distress. No, sir, we have a harvest of them at home. Traverse the goal liberties—enter the little hovels or wretched apartments which enclose the emaciated forms of the wretched debtors, surrounded by their miserable wives and children, with clothing scarcely sufficient to conceal their nakedness, much less to make them warm and comfortable. Ask them when they had their last load of wood, to preserve them from freezing, or their last loaf of bread to keep them from starving? I fear, they will be able to tell you a dreadful tale—a tale too often recorded in the journals of our charitable institutions, and in the tax lists of our citizens. Yes, sir, our goal liberties are in fact converted into hospitals and alms houses, and every new candidate for admission is hailed as another harbinger of woe. But, if from the goal liberties we proceed to the goal itself, and visit the rooms in which the debtors are confined, what shall we then behold!—But I forbear—the recital would be too painful. Whence, then, has this barbarous usage arisen, and become incorporated in our laws? Is it a relic of antiquity and therefore too sacred to be touched or approached? If we examine the progress of this system in the country from whence we have borrowed our customs and our laws, we shall find that it had its commencement from a far different source than what has been supposed by many. Imprisonment for debt in England was unknown to the ancient common law. The first exception, if it may be so called, which was there introduced, was the passage of a statute declaring that a *bailiff or receiver*, entrusted with another's money or effects, and refusing to render an account of his trust, should be subject to imprisonment *until he rendered such account.*"

From the Cincinnati Engnirer.

FRENCH CEMENT.

This cement is designed as a paint for the roofs of houses. It answers all the purposes of common paint, and also protects the roof from fire. Those who are erecting new houses, or about to paint the roof of old buildings, would do well to try it. The expense of painting a roof in this way, would be much less than in the common method. The cement becomes very hard and glossy, and is said to be more durable than the best kind of paint.

The following is a receipt for making it.

Take as much lime as is usual in making a pail full of whitewash, and let it be mixed in the pail nearly full of water; in this put two pounds and a half of brown sugar, and three pounds of fine salt, mix them well together, and the cement is completed. A little lamp black, yellow ochre, or other coloring commodity, may be introduced to change the color of the cement to please the fancy of those who use it. The gentlemen who furnished us with the receipt for making it, observed that he had used it with great success, and recommends it particularly as a protection against fire. Small sparks of fire that frequently lodge on the roofs of houses, are prevented by this cement from inflaming the shingles. So cheap and valuable a precaution against this destructive element ought not pass untried. Those who wish to be better satisfied of its utility, can easily make the experiment, by using a small portion of the cement, on some small temporary building; or it may be tried on dry shingles put together for the purpose, and then exposed to the fire.

From the New York Advertiser.

JUSTICE EVADED.

A curious instance of escape from the fangs of the law occurred at one of the wharves in this city yesterday. In consequence of a wrangle between a sailor and a black man, the latter having sustained some injury, procured a writ against the sailor, and put it into an officer's hands for the purpose of having him arrested. Jack being upon the wharf when the sheriff drew near, immediately mounted the shrouds of a fishing smack to the mast head, and there took his seat, lit his segar, and very composedly began to smoke. The officer after having in vain attempted to coax him down within the reach of process, at length concluded to have him brought down by force. The messenger approaching rather too near, Jack took a small spar, used for a top-mast, and kept him at a reasonable distance. Finding it impossible to surmount this obstacle, he after a while retreated back to the deck. After Jack had maintained his position for nearly two hours, occasionally relieving his apprehensions by a bottle of grog which his messmates below had fastened to a rope for him to draw up, a sloop laying alongside being about getting under weigh, by the aid of his brother tars, the two vessels were rocked in such a manner as to bring the rigging into contact, when he stepped from his roost on the mast head of the smack over to that of the sloop, and sailed securely off, amidst the cheers of a number of persons who had collected on the docks and witnessed the diverting scene, and left the minister of justice to return his writ *non est inventus.*

Powers of Attorney; Bills of Lading neatly printed in the Letter form; common do. Sheriff's Bills of Sale and Deeds; Deeds of Conveyance from one individual to another; Coasting Manifests; Bills of Sale for vessels (Registered and Enrolled); Attachments & Bonds, Warrants; Seamen's Articles, &c. &c. for sale at this office

Printing in general, neatly executed at this Office.